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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretence."—WASHINGTON.

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NO. 44.

POETRY.

THE LAST PARTING.

There is a time when the soul is sad,
And the heart has more than its wonted feel-
ing:

When the eye doth lose the lustre it had,
And the tear doth flow, in silent stealing;
There is a time to the pure mind given,
To wander from earth and fix on heaven.

There is a moment—'tis when we stand
Beside the couch and watch the pillow
Of one we love, and grasp the hand,
That soon must rest beneath the willow—
There is a moment—we fain would rise,
And follow the loved one to the skies.

I have seen old age in its last decay,
By the winds of eighty winters wasted;
I have seen gay youth in the bloom of May,
With all its brightest prospects blasted;
And I have felt within me then,
A wish to forsake the abodes of men.

We stood a circle of mourning friends,
For the loss of a dear fond parent weeping;
She smiles—it is over—the spirit ascends,
But the smile remains on her pale cheek
sleeping;
Till the ties of life shall part forever,
I cannot forget that moment—never.

The sun had gone to his ocean bed,
And the winds in their island caves were re-
posing;
All was tranquil round as the sleep of the
dead,
When twilight came over—yet scarcely dis-
closing,
A star to the eye—save the bright star of
even,
That shone to direct the departed to Heav-
en!

There is a moment—'tis when you stand
Beside the couch; and watch the pillow
Of one we love and grasp the hand,
That soon must rest beneath the willow—
There is a moment we fain would rise,
And follow the loved one to the skies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OFFICER OF THE GUARD.

A TALE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

It was a dark and bloody period dur-
ing the French Revolution. The re-
morseless Robespierre had stretched
his mad ambition to the utmost, and
the terrible factions which he had raised
to support him in his ascendancy,
already began to tremble at the grow-
ing influence of the Royalists. The
Jesuits and Jansenists were burning
with all the zeal of theological contro-
versy, and the infuriated people giving
themselves up to the unbelief of an un-
intelligible jargon or to the spirit of a
false and dangerous philosophy. Reli-
gion affrighted had fled the country,
and infidelity, with all its attendant e-
vils, was stealing over it like an invis-
ible curse. The very fountains of abom-
inations seemed to have been broken
up, & a deluge of pollution poured up-
on the land. The sanctuary and mon-
astery were invaded, and the blood-
thirsty tyrants becoming more merci-
less and sanguinary by the very des-
pondency of their cause, heaped the
most unprovoked vengeance on their
wretched inmates.

While the fury of the Revolution
was at this extreme height, a commu-
nity of nuns in the suburbs of Paris
were seized and condemned to the guil-
lotine. On the day set apart for their
execution, a ferocious mob had gather-
ed in the streets of Paris, and as the
victims passed along in their monastic
dress, a faint murmur of disapproba-
tion arose, not unlike that of the ming-
ling of far-off waters. Many of them
were in the full bloom of youth and
beauty, and sung as they ascended the
steps of the scaffold, the hymn of *veni
creator* with most lively and musical
voices. They reached the fatal guil-
lotine, and with the black veil still
drawn over their faces bowed their necks
one by one, beneath the bloody axe.—
It was a martyrdom which even the
old in crime could scarcely witness
without feeling their bosoms heave as
with the thrill of their best emotions.
Barbarity had indeed become a busi-
ness, and humanity been frozen hard
by constant scenes of desolation and
horror. But there was pictured in the
countenances of nearly all, a some-
thing like the struggling of heart and
mind, and the stout arm of one of the
officers of the guard fell nerveless as he
looked upon the massacre. He could
no longer riot in the destruction of
maiden innocence, and his pent-up
feelings relieved themselves in tears.—
A victim who was just then on the eve
of submitting to her fate, cast an eye of
recognition upon the man who had
shown so much humanity—and throw-
ing her veil partly aside, disclosed to
him a familiar face. He rushed for-
ward before the executioner, and in the
agony of his spirit cried out—
"Spare her—oh! for mercy's sake
spare her!"

The multitude gazed in astonish-
ment, and the executioner stayed his
purpose. And the axe fell by his side—

"Listless from his crimsoned hand
The axe hung—clogged with massacre."

"And thy heart fails thee, does it
young man?" said he, with a fiendish
smile. "Liberty of speech and action

calls for the sacrifice, and must and shall
be made."

"Oh! no," cried he—"By your love
for me—by all that is dear to our
country and to human nature—I en-
treat you to spare that girl. She is in-
nocent, and her father never opposed
the liberty for which we contend."

"I cannot now bandy words with
you," said he—"The execution must
go on, and as I have no power myself
to revoke the sentence which has been
passed upon these Nuns, it will be use-
less to trouble me with any further
pleas for their safety."

"Will you then prolong the execu-
tion of this victim until I have seen
and asked her life of the proper au-
thority. I know my prayer will be
granted when they have heard her in-
nocence and the cause of my anxiety."

Go, young man; but remember, un-
less you return in fifteen minutes from
this time, your errand to yonder pal-
ace would be as well untold."

Many minutes had not elapsed before
the chivalrous youth had reached his
destined place. It was not a wild freak
of gallantry nor a dream of wandering
sense that urged him on to the accom-
plishment of so bold a plan. It was the
prompting of a better nature and of ear-
ly love. The beautiful Nun had been
the object of his attachment from his
childhood, and although the turbulence
of the times had separated them from
each other for many years—he still
loved her with unchanged affection.—
At the outbreaking of the revolution,
he joined the party of his father, and
became a friend to Robespierre, and an
enemy of the Bourbons. The blood-
thirstiness of his leaders, sickened him
to the very heart's core—but he could
not retrace the steps which he had
taken. It was immediate death, or help
on the work of destruction which had
been so well begun. His conscience
struggled for a while with his princi-
ples—but the latter prevailed and he
became a frequent witness of the slaugh-
ter of his friends and acquaintances.—
He saw the father of his beloved fall on
the scaffold, and breathe out a prayer
for the safety of his only daughter.—
He heard how, from this circumstance
she was forced against her will, to em-
brace a life of conventual seclusion, and
to seek in the cloister an asylum from
the cares and corruption of the world.
But the affections of the artless girl
could not be thus easily weaned from
society. They were concentrated into
one sublime feeling of love, and the con-
vent and black veil were insufficient to
lead her to the sole contemplation of
holy and eternal things. The young
liberalist loved her with a warm gush
of youthful feeling, and during the few
moments which were allotted him by
the executioner, plead like a mother
for the preservation of her life. He
gained his object, and hurried back
with the glad tidings. A thousand en-
quiring eyes were looking out towards
the palace. No officer of the guard
met their view. The cheeks of the
maiden were pale with anxiety, and her
brow was deeply furrowed with the
lines of thought. The angel of hope
which visited her but a few moments
before, had fled, and she now gave her
last look to the spirit's heaven. The
allotted time had expired—she bowed
her neck—the axe fell—and her "soul
went back to God who gave it."

Just at that moment the officer was
seen hurrying with unwonted human
speed towards the fatal spot. He as-
cended the scaffold with the word *par-
don* trembling on his ashy lips, and as
he looked around on the bloody scene
before him, he saw the yet unquiet flesh
of his soul's idolatry—the words of
grief became too big for utterance, and
the energies of his noble nature died
within him. He reeled and fell pros-
trate amid the slaughtered Nuns. The
dreamless, pulseless sleep of death had
come over him, and his body was con-
signed to the same tomb as that of the
unhappy victim whose life he had vain-
ly attempted to preserve.

An article in the last number of Silli-
man's Journal furnishes an account of
a descent in the diving bell at Ports-
mouth, in 1805. Two Yankees there
were bent upon plucking up a gondola
laden with bar iron. They continued
under water upwards of an hour, and
were seventy feet below the surface.—
In a clear day they could read a coarse
print at this depth. As they moved
the pebbles at the bottom of the river,
the fish rushed in, in great numbers,
coming up like a flock of chickens to be
fed.

"They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is shocking to me."

No prismatic colors, no cave of An-
tiparos, no changes in the Kaleidoscope,
no woodlands bending with icy sleets,
are equal in beauty to the scenery de-
scribed by the adventurers, at the bot-
tom of the Piscataqua.

A virtuous man who has passed
through the temptations of the world,
may be compared to the fish who lives
all the time in salt-water, yet is still
fresh.

The Horse.—The Canadian horse is a
hardy curiosity. The winter travel-
ling in Canada is sometimes very expen-
ditious. It is surprising with what
speed a good Canadian horse will go
when drawing a cabriolet over the ice;
instances have occurred of their travel-
ling ninety miles, in one of these vehi-
cles, in twelve hours; but when this oc-
curs, the roads must be very smooth
and hard. The shoes of their horses
are never roughened, as in this country,
by turning up the ends of them, but by
inserting two or more steel screws,
which can be removed or renewed at
pleasure. The horses of Canada are
very hardy animals; their best pace is
a trot; they are accustomed to much
bad usage and hard work, and are the
most willing creatures in the world, for
they never refuse the draught. They
are brought from the country into Que-
bec, in the coldest weather, and left
standing in the open air, while their
owners are transacting their business
or drinking, and they seem not to be a-
ny the worse for it. In the winter, the
Canadian horse, like all other quadru-
peds of that country, acquires an in-
creased quantity of fur to protect him
from the cold, and currys-combs are ne-
ver used. When the horses have been
heated by fast driving, in a cold day,
they appear to have a sort of icicle at
every hair, and icicles two or three in-
ches in length are often suspended from
their noses. Travelling on Lake Cham-
plain, is at all times dangerous; it is ve-
ry common for sledge, horses and men,
to fall through the ice, where the water
is some hundred feet deep, and there is
no warning of danger till the horses
drop in, pulling the sledge after them;
luckily the weak places are of no great
extent; the traveller extricates himself
from the sledge as soon as possible;
and he finds the ice strong enough to
support him, though it will not bear
the weight of the horses. The pulling
of them out is done in a manner per-
fectly unique: the horses are strangled
to save their lives. When the horses fall
through—for there are always two in
these sledges—their struggles only tend
to injure and sink them; but, as
they have always around their neck a
rope with a running noose, the moment
the ice breaks, the driver and passen-
gers get out, and catching hold of the
rope, pull it with their force, which in a
few minutes strangles the horse; and no
sooner does this happen than they rise
in the water, float on one side, and are
drawn out on strong ice, where the
noose of the rope being loosened, respi-
ration returns, and in a short time the
horses are on their feet, and as much
live as ever.

This operation has been known to be
performed two or three times a day on
the same horses. The Canadians tell
you, that the horses which are often on
the lake get so accustomed to being
hanged, that they think nothing at all
of it. But though the case is very
common, the attempt does not always
succeed; for it sometimes happens
that both sledge and horses go to the
bottom, if they cannot be extricated in
time. Another remarkable fact in re-
gard to the Canadian horses, is their
fondness for fish. The fish thus eaten,
except in size, resemble a cod, and are
from four to five inches long; the En-
glish call them "tommy cod." The
manner of catching them is by cutting
holes in the ice, and by putting down
either nets or lines. Over these holes
a temporary house is built, large en-
ough to contain half a dozen persons,
and a stove to keep them warm. They
who cannot afford deals to build a
house, substitute large pieces of ice,
with which they form a defence against
the weather. Midnight is the best
time for fishing, and a strong light is
placed near the hole, which attracts
the attention of the fish, and brings
them around it in large quantities.—
There are a number of these houses on
the river Saint Charles, which have a
strange appearance in a dark night, es-
pecially those made of ice.

*Thunderstorm in Talbot Settlement,
Upper Canada.*—On Sunday the 29th of
July, the Back street was visited by a
severe storm of thunder and hail. The
house occupied by Mr. Spackman was
struck with lightning in a very re-
markable manner. The roof was shat-
tered and one of the gable ends was
burst out. The fluid descending on
the outside of the logs, again entered
the house, penetrating into a bedroom
on the ground floor, and destroying a
window—there it entered into the bo-
dy of the house destroying another win-
dow, and bursting open two doors; af-
ter which it ascended the chimney.—
Mr. Spackman, Jr. about seventeen
years of age, was standing in front of
the window above stairs when the
lightning struck the roof about two
feet above his head. He was struck in
the face by the end of a rafter which was
split and shivered by the fluid. Ex-
cept being scratched in the face and
stupified the youth received no injury.
On entering the lower part of the house
the fluid passed close by Mrs. S. and
immediately over the head of three

children who were sitting by the win-
dow which was forced out, looking at
the balls of ice. Another child was
lying on a box over which was sus-
pended a large looking glass—the glass
was completely demolished, but the
child being carried partly across this
floor received no injury. In fact, the
house and every part of it was a com-
plete wreck, but in the midst of the de-
vastation God remembered mercy—there
being six children in the house and
none of them received any bodily in-
jury.

DRUNKENNESS.

In Boston the authorities have deem-
ed it their duty to clear the city of ha-
bitual drunkards, during the apprehen-
sion from Cholera ravages. To this
end they have provided an asylum on
one of the numerous and beautiful
islands that stud the harbor, where
good food, good water, and good labor
are provided for these cholera conduc-
tors; and when any two-legged animal
is brought into the police-office in a
state of intoxication, he or she is forth-
with sent down to the drunkards' pur-
gatory. Now this we consider a good
plan; and if it is good in Boston, why
would it not answer in Philadelphia?
Whatever progress the cholera may
make among the citizens of good hab-
its, it is certain that it commences its
ravages with the filthy and the disso-
lute: the care necessary to their cure
or comfort, weakens the system of the
healthy and the humane. The good
physician and the kind Sanitary Com-
mittee-man rush to the abode of the
wretched cholera patient, or minister
to his distress in the hospital, till their
system is weakened. And they yield to
the influences which wanton wicked-
ness has created,

—and those who came to nurse,
Remain to die.

Now, why not make an Asylum on
one of the Islands in the river—take one
of the nearest forts, and as fast as sub-
jects present themselves, or rather are
presented to the Mayor, let them be
transported for purgation.—*U. S. Gaz.*

WHERE IS THE WEST.

Yes, kind reader, where is it? Travel
along the whole line of the Erie Can-
al until you come to where the blue
Niagara divides ours from another
country, and there inquire. The finger
of him who received your question will
point you onward.—Pursue until you
stand by the Ohio canal, & there pause
and repeat the same question—the an-
swering finger will still point you on-
ward.—And if you yet still press on
until you reach your Territory whither
so many are emigrating, and there
should you repeat the question where is
the west? The answer would be, not
where you see such enterprise as this
—not where you find populous villages,
with rich country and cattle on a thou-
sand hills—but go where the tread of
the deer is undisturbed at noon day;
and where the echoes are startled at
the hooting owl as he sits in darkness
in the midst of day! Then reader we
return to the question,—Where is the
West?—And echo answers—where?
Roches. Gem.

Dr. Ayres, the Cholera physician,
who has made so much noise in Cana-
da, has made a triumphal entry into
Montreal, accompanied by the Indians
among whom he has been, and who
have christened him Dr. Cure-all.—
The Indians cut his garments, and take
the pieces, which they believe, will
keep off the disease.

The Board of Health of New York
have publicly requested the clergymen
of the city to warn their congregations
from the pulpit, of the evils of quack-
ery, and to urge upon them not to pur-
chase and use for cholera "any nos-
trums"—*non nostrum.*

Extract of a letter dated St. Louis,
Missouri, Aug 2.—The city of St. Lou-
is is decidedly one of the prettiest in
the west; the view of it from the Illi-
nois shore, or ascending the Mississip-
pi, is unprepossessing in its appear-
ance, from being extremely narrow;
but you lose sight of that defect when
viewing the upper part of the city;
there the streets are beautifully laid off
—the private residences and the public
buildings are characterised in their
construction by exquisite taste. The
society is principally French, accom-
panied however by many pleasant A-
merican families. I like the French;
the female character is distinguished
by a light hearted gaiety and buoyancy
of spirit, which experiences no change;
no depression; meet them where you
may, under any circumstances, their
cheerful sprightliness never flags. To
see them, to mingle in their society,
you would believe that the dark side of
the picture of human life was never pre-
sented to their view or their imagina-
tion; that, in the exuberance of their
fancy, they realized the diversified vic-
issitudes of this transitory career, as
a path strewn with flowers which were
never destined to droop or die.

In looking over the India papers re-
ceived by the last arrival, we have met
with the following singular paragraph:

The Plague of Fiery Serpents.—The
following is an extract of a letter dated
Bassorah, the 24th of August, 1831,
and received in Calcutta by an Arme-
nian gentleman: "Almost every
country in these regions of the globe
has been visited by a dreadful visitation
of Providence. You must have been,
long before this, informed of the many
calamities that have befallen the devo-
ted city of Bagdad, and the places ad-
jacent to it. News has also been receiv-
ed from Hanadan, or the ancient Ecba-
tana, of the occurrence of another na-
tural calamity in that place. The city
is described to be literally infested with
a species of fiery serpents, the bite of
which is followed by immediate mad-
ness, which in the course of a very short
time terminates in the death of the suf-
ferer. The streets of the town are said
to be choked with dead bodies, which
are fed upon by dogs and jackals!—
The inhabitants are seized with con-
sternation and trepidation, not knowing
where to fly from the anger of the Al-
mighty."
India Gazette.

Wine drinking in France.—The num-
ber of gallons of wine consumed in
France in the year 1831 as stated by an
English paper, on authentic documents,
was 519,135,091!

A letter from Warsaw states, that
the wife of Gen. Rocyski, now in
France, has, in a fit of desperation, kil-
led first her two children, and then her-
self, after having in vain had a peti-
tion laid at the foot of the Russian
throne, to be allowed to keep her child-
ren.

In Madrid, the Bull-fights were to be
suspended and the theatres closed, dur-
ing the period allotted to public pray-
ers for the preservation of Spain from
the Cholera. Every druggist who
should enhance the price of such Medi-
cines as are remedies for the disease
was to be liable to a fine of 500 ducats.

Socrates is said to have been the only
inhabitant of Athens, who, during
the prevalence of the plague in that ci-
ty, escaped infection; this circumstance
the historians unanimously attributed
to the strict temperance which he con-
stantly observed—in conjunction, it may
be added, with his well known equani-
mity under the most trying circum-
stances.

Diogenes being at Olympia, saw at
that celebrated festival some young
men of Rhodes, arrayed most magnifi-
cently. Smiling, he exclaimed, "This
is pride." Afterwards meeting with
some Lacedemonians in a mean, sordid
dress, he said, "And this also is pride."

A Warning.—We understand that a
man living near the Glass House appli-
ed a few days ago to the Board of
Trustees of the village for a license,
which was very properly refused. He
however erected a miserable shanty,
supplied it with liquors, and showed
his devotion to the business by drink-
ing immoderately himself. Mark the
consequence!—Last night at 12 o'-
clock his voice was loudly heard in the
mad accents of intoxication. This
morning by seven he was a corpse—a
striking example of the sudden judg-
ment of Cholera upon intemperance.

Brooklyn Star.

The following incident has occasioned
much conversation. A discussion
arose on Monday at a coffee-house on
the Boulevard des Italiens, between an
elderly gentleman and a young man
with black mustachios, which was fol-
lowed by a challenge given by the latter.
When the parties arrived on the spot,
the seconds measured the distance and
loaded the pistols. During those prepa-
rations the young mustachioed hero
kept walking about humming a tune.—
The grey-headed gentleman said noth-
ing, but when every thing was ready,
suggested that an explanation might e-
ven then prevent matters proceeding to
extremities; but his antagonist, encour-
aged by this forbearance, indignantly
refused to listen to any thing of the
kind. His adversary then coolly took
up his pistol, and, seeing a bird flying
in the air with great rapidity, he fired
at and killed it. The young man turn-
ed pale, on which the skillful marks-
man said—"You have now seen a proof
of my skill, and you must either stand
my fire or add 100 Napoleons to the
subscription opened for the unfortunate
cholera patients. Decide quickly, and
recollect that the larger the bird the
more easy it is to hit him." The pro-
position was accepted, and we under-
stand that the money was paid on the
same day to one of the Arrondissements
of Paris.
Paris paper.

The census of half of a small house
on Gorham street, Lowell, (Mass.) oc-
cupied by Irish families, was taken a
few days ago. The total population of
this half house was 72!

Various Matters.

The Albany Daily Advertiser has thrown together a mass of statements which, if they be facts, certainly make a strong promise of future commotion.

State of Europe.—Austria has an immense army in the field. Russia an immense force ready to march upon the Rhine, and a fleet of 42 sail ready for sea! Belgium and Holland are both armed for battle. England has a large squadron, for practice, in the North Seas. A large number of National Guards has been called out in France, to form a new army. The Emperor of Russia says "Christmas dinners will be eaten by some people with long faces. A Napoleonite has said there will be 'another march to Paris.'" Lord Durham has gone to Copenhagen to gain the alliance of the Danes. The Dutch ambassador has very unexpectedly left England, and Joseph Bonaparte has suddenly departed for that country; the Grey ministry are evidently out of favor with the court, and the French ministry are about adopting Soult's project of moving the French army towards the frontiers. Truly Mr. Canning's war of opinion seems to be near at hand.

The Tunnel.—Boats have passed the subterranean passage through Grant's Hill and safely debouched into the Monongahela river. The canal is, also, generally navigable, and our inland trade is brisk. Some sceptical gentlemen have affected not to understand this underground project; but they may now not only see through it, but go through it in a canal boat.

Pittsburg Statesman.

Dinner to Judge Clayton.—By the Greenville Southern Sentinel, of the 28th ult. we perceive that the citizens of Laurens District, South Carolina, gave a public dinner to Judge A. S. Clayton, of Georgia, on Wednesday the 25th ult. Judge Clayton addressed the assembly (which is variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred persons,) on the all absorbing subject of the Tariff, and strongly advocated the doctrine of nullification. In concluding, he said: "You will naturally inquire, what is to be done? Submit? Certainly not. No freeman will submit to it.—I advise, then, the most peaceful remedy, and, strange as to some it may seem, I advise Nullification."

He then gave the following toast: "The late Tariff Act.—It is now a plain case—Liberty or Submission! He that dallies is a dastard, he that doubts is damned!"

Popularity.—The recent attempt to mob the Duke of Wellington, has given rise to the following remarks in the New England Galaxy:—

Popularity surely is but a vapor that quickly passeth away. Sixteen years ago, the Duke of Wellington, then the most distinguished individual in Europe, and the most popular man in England, was placed by the side of his Sovereign, in his carriage, to protect him, with the shield of his popularity, against the insults of London; in 1832, on the anniversary of the day rendered memorable by his glorious achievement; the deliverance of Europe, by that same populace he is hissed, pelted with mud, dragged from his horse, and obliged to seek protection from the officers of Police.

The Contrast.—The New York Franklin Daily Advertiser, says—from the aspect of our streets, a stranger might infer that the ladies had mostly left the city; from a peep into our churches that the gentlemen had.

Presbyterian Church.—The following is the summary statistical report of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for June, 1832.

This Church of Christ, under one General Assembly of Bishops and Ruling Elders, which, with the delegates from corresponding bodies, in May last, consisted of 322 persons, comprehends, according to the returns made, twenty-one Synods; one hundred and ten Presbyteries, 2581 congregations, 1750 ordained Bishops, 205 licentiates, making in all 1935 preachers of the gospel, 220 candidates for the ministry, and 217,348 communicants. Of these communicants 34,160 were added during the last year, on examination and the profession of their faith, and 6886 by certificate, making a total of 41,046 additions. In the same period, the baptisms returned amount to 24,246, of which 9650 were of adults, 15,246 of infants, and 1806 not distinguished, the total of baptisms only having been returned by some churches and presbyteries. The annual collection of moneys, for charitable purposes, amount to \$69,331 70 for domestic and foreign missions; \$4954 11 for defraying the travelling expenses of commissioners to the last Assembly, whose actual mileage in going to and returning from that meeting exceeded 170,000 miles, \$12,132 81 for different Theological Seminaries, \$50,932 94 for the purposes of charitable religious education, especially of pious, indigent young persons in schools, colleges and seminaries, and \$567 83 for the contingent expenses of the General Assembly.—The total of these funds reported as having been thus contributed is \$137,819 59.

Our increase during the past year has been in Synods 1, in Presbyteries 6, in particular churches, or duly organized congregations, 128, in ordained bishops, 146, in candidates for the ministry 5, in the number of communicants added on examination above those of last year 18,803, in communicants added by certificate 1889, in adults baptized 5260, in infants baptized 1048, in the total of baptisms 8115, and in the total of charitable contributions \$36,017 23. There has been a decrease in the number of our licentiates since June 1831, of 11 persons.

After making allowance for deaths, dismissions, suspensions and other removals, the actual increase in the communicants of the Presbyterian Church during the year has amounted to 35,331 persons, which shows our net gain in numbers to have exceeded that of 1831 by 26,743 communicants. Our actual increase of ordained and licensed preachers of the word has been 135.

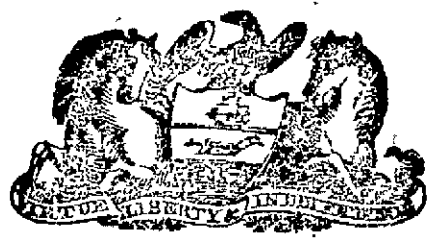
Since the last annual report twenty-one Ministers of the Gospel in the Presbyterian Church, have departed this life.

The foregoing is a true summary, E. E. EZRA STILES ELY, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.

The West.—There are 204 steamboats which ply the Western waters at this time, and 50 more are on the stocks. Their tonnage is estimated at about 50,000 tons in active employment, and worth between three and four millions of dollars. Add to these the flat and keel boats, and we may form some faint idea of the business which is carried on in the Western waters. The steamboats alone are estimated to employ between three and four thousand hands.

A Tremendous Gale.—John Gale, now residing in Trenton, New-Jersey, is said to be seven feet three inches high, and to weigh three hundred and fifty pounds.

It is a fact worthy noticing that every man who carries a watch on a sunny day, has a ready, and efficient means of obtaining fire, when the sun is near his meridian altitude. If the crystal of the watch be opened and filled with water, it forms a planoconvex lens, by which the solar rays are reduced to a focus, which being thrown on any dark colored combustible body will cause it to take fire.—Salem Register.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION will be held in the said County, on the Second Tuesday in October next, (the 9th,) at the several Districts, composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said road with the Gettysburg and York turnpike road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Thomas Beard, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike road, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hanters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Yetts, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

One Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the counties of Adams and Franklin;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, and House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

28th day of Sept. next, and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election) assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present.

And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on Friday the 12th day of October aforesaid, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Aug. 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, (if not sold previously at Private Sale) on Saturday the 8th of September next,

A Valuable Property in EMMITTSBURG, Md. near the Square, consisting of

ONE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS, two of them fronting the street; the house is a two-story log weather-boarded building, large and roomy, with a large elegant Log Barn and Stabling attached to it; also,

41 Acres of Land, of which there are seven acres of superior Meadow-land; eleven of prime Wood—part of which is heavily timbered with Locust and Poplar; the rest under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. On this property there is a good Log

Dwelling-house, and a fine well at a convenient distance.

This property is conveniently situated about one half a mile from Emmittsburg, with a fine level road passing to and fro. Also, some FURNITURE.—For particulars inquire of

JAMES A. SHORB.

CATHARINE McMEAL.

Aug. 14. N. B. Should it prove rainy, the sale will be postponed till the next dry day

NOTICE.

THE ministers and deputies, appointed by the different Congregations constituting the "German Reformed Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States," are to meet in Synod on the first Sunday in September ensuing, in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

JOHN C. GULDIN, Sec'y.

Aug. 7.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of AMY MORTON, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to settle the same, without delay; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement

WM. B. WILSON, Ex'r.

July 31.

FRESH Drugs & Medicines, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c.

And a fine supply of

GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very low prices. Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.

N. B. Just received, a large supply of

Lancaster Glue.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 29.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATE-GLASS Establishment, GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DARTER.

FROM the encouragement received, I have been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:

BRITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting, Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOE-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS, of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLARKSON'S OFFICE IN BOOKS

If you want a Fortune, call in time: you can only lose \$1 25, and may become RICH!

A Prize of 1,000 Dollars. Sold a few weeks ago; and on the 2d inst. 18—34—48—A Prize of

\$10,000,

Sold to a Lad in the Country.

June 12.

tf

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

near to the house of Mr. John Ash, in the borough of Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Marble & Sand

GRAVE-STONES,

viz. Stones suitable to be placed at the upper and lower end of the grave; and for the lowest prices.

His Manufactory at Harrisburg will enable him constantly to have on hand a sufficient number of large and small Grave-Stones; and the Letters on them will be elegantly engraved in German and English.

DAVID SHERER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 21. N. B. Every order left at the house of Mr. J. Ash, will be punctually attended to, even in the absence of the subscriber.

D. S.

WENTZ'S

Worm destroying Drops, An invaluable Remedy for WORMS.

THIS Medicine is confidently offered to the public as a superior article for destroying & expelling worms from the system.—It has not been known to fail in affording relief in any instance. This medicine is mild in its operation, and may be given to infants with perfect safety. The following testimony will be deemed sufficient, where the gentlemen are known:—

We, the undersigned, do certify, that we have used in our families, Samuel H. Wentz's Drops for destroying worms, and find it to be a highly efficacious and valuable medicine.

C. L. Suesseroth, Philip Berlin, Wm. Heyser, Benj. Fahnestock, Daniel Deichert, George Hoffman, John Shaffer, Wm. Seibert, John Wilmore, Jacob Heck, Samuel Grove, John Porrmann, Robert Tents, G. Greenwalt, John Grove, Wm. Ferry, Samuel Brand, Frederick Spahr, Nicholas Pearse, Geo. S. Eyster, David Spahr.

The above Medicine can at all times be had at the Apothecary Shop of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 5, 1832.

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

Have stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, drowsiness of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Aug. 30.

COUGH DROPS OR INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians, and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; and more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weather, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation need not be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they so free from these complaints? The reason is obvious, because they inhaled at birth fresh and pure air, and were not exposed to the cold and dampness of the climate, which necessarily undermine the constitution, & bring on mortal consumptions.

Bills of & living seen many each bottle of the specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored.—For a man and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

For Sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

The following proceedings have been handed to us for publication.—Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the request was made, the publication of the Address is unavoidably postponed until next week.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.
IN pursuance of previous public notice, a large number of the Democratic Republican Citizens of Adams County, and others, opposed to the dangerous and proscriptive principles of political Anti-masonry, convened at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 25th day of August.—The Meeting was organized by appointing WM. BOYD President—ALEXANDER CALDWELL and Capt. WILLIAM McCURDY Vice Presidents, and D. Middlecoff and M. C. Clarkson Secretaries.

On motion A. G. Miller, Esq. Z. Herbert, Esq. Col. S. Blake, Barnet Hildebrand and I. Robinson, Esq. were appointed a committee to draft and report an Address and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—who, after a short retirement, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of ANDREW JACKSON, for President, and of WILLIAM WILKINS, for Vice President of the U. States.

Resolved, That we approve of the Administration of ANDREW JACKSON—and we will use all honorable means in our power to secure his re-election to the office of President of the U. States.

Resolved, That the talents, integrity and firmness of GEORGE WOLF, in the Administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth, in her most difficult and embarrassing times—his energetic support of all the great measures which have resulted in establishing the credit and promoting the prosperity of the State—his anxious endeavors to spread the light of Education—and his efforts to preserve our Free Institutions, which guarantee "Liberty and Equality" unto all men—justly entitle him to the hearty and undivided support of a free and independent people.

Resolved, That the first Message of Gov. WOLF, in January, 1830, wherein he disclosed to the people the true nature and extent of the embarrassments brought upon the State by those who were in office before him; and his recommendation, contained in the same, to the Legislature, to "save the Farmer and poor from further taxation, they having already all the burdens of Government to bear" was such a faithful discharge of official duty, that he deserves the approbation of a grateful people.

Resolved, That the nomination of WILLIAM WIRT, an unrenouncing Mason, by the party calling itself Anti-masonry, proves that political Anti-masonry is nothing more or less than a base imposition upon the credulity of many honest citizens, and is an abandonment of the professed principles of the leaders of that party.

Resolved, That the combination formed by the leaders of Anti-masonry with the National Republicans, in the State of New York, "to support but one Electoral Ticket, which is unpledged, and, if elected, is to throw its vote for either candidate, Clay or Wirt, who will be most prominent," is another abandonment of the professed principles of political Anti-masonry, and of their candidate, Wm. Wirt, for the sake of office, by the barter and sale of their followers.

Resolved, That the inconsistency and incapacity of JOSEPH RITNER is so well known, and so satisfactorily proven, that it would be hazarding the best interests of the Commonwealth, to place the reins of Government in his hands.

Resolved, That the vote of JOSEPH RITNER, as a member of the Legislature, in the session of 1823-4, against a Bill, more effectually to secure the exercise of the elective franchise, which was intended for the benefit of the poor man and the naturalized citizen, in enabling them to vote with less trouble and delay, is anti-Republican, and proves that he is not a friend of Equal Rights.

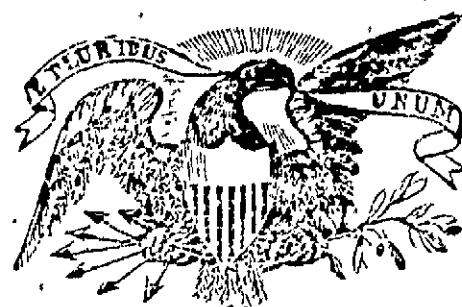
Resolved, That we view the ascendancy of any candidate, (particularly for Governor, having such unlimited patronage,) who comes into office, bearing proscription and persecution on his front—which must be put into practice without reserve—as one of the greatest calamities that could befall citizens of a free and happy country.

Resolved, That the efforts making by JOSEPH RITNER and his political adherents, to clear him of any blame on account of the State Debt and Taxes, after doing all he could to cause them, and to have public censure cast upon GEORGE WOLF, for his own acts, is such an act of political deception as will not be tolerated by honest freemen.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all our Republican Fellow-Citizens to hold their Borough and Township Elections on Saturday the 8th day of September next, and elect two Delegates from each Township, and from the Borough of Gettysburg, to meet in County Convention on the Monday following (being the 10th of September,) to form a County Ticket, to be supported by the friends of Republican principles and Equal Rights, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the officers of the meetings, and published.

WM. BOYD, Pres't.
ALEX. CALDWELL, } V. Pres'ts.
WILLIAM McCURDY, }
D. Middlecoff, } Sec'ries.
M. C. Clarkson, }



The Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, SEPT. 4, 1832.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH SERGEANT, of Pa.

The National Republicans

OF Adams County, are requested to meet at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Republican Convention, which will meet at Harrisburg, on the 15th of October; and for the adoption of such other measures as may be deemed advisable.—A general attendance is requested.

MANY.

The following account was omitted in the Register's advertisement. It is for confirmation at the next Orphans' Court:—

The account of William B. Wilson and John Thomas, Executors of Naomi Morton, who was Executrix of Jesse Morton, deceased.

We have copied, by request, the letter of Dr. CHURMAN, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, upon the subject of the prevailing epidemic. This, together with the report to our Board of Health, by Dr. SWYSEN, occupy so much room as to exclude some other matter, which will be attended to next week.

A very large anti-Jackson meeting was held in Millerstown, on Saturday last. JAS. WILSON, Esq. presided, assisted by EZRA BLYTHE, Esq. (Senator from this district) and H. VAN ORSDER, Esq. as Vice-Presidents; JOSEPH BLYTHE, Esq. and JOHN MCGILVER, Esq. Messrs. Blythe, Van Orsdel, and McGilver, have lately seceded from Jacksonism. A very able and spirited address was delivered by the Hon. JOHN RYAN. Resolutions disapproving of the course of the present Administration of the General Government, were adopted, as also an Address to the Public.

Since the above was in type, and just before our paper went to press, we received the proceedings. They will appear next week.

We have received the official return of the Kentucky Election. For Governor, BREATHITT (Jackson) had 40,681 votes, and Beckner (Clay) had 39,421. Breathitt's majority 1260. For Lieutenant Governor, MOREHEAD (Clay) had 40,046, and Taylor (Jackson) 37,452. Morehead's majority 2594.—making a clear majority in favor of the CLAY candidates, of 1834. The Senate stands 22 for Clay, and 16 for Jackson; and the House of Representatives 60 for Clay, and 40 for Jackson. Kentucky is therefore safe for her favorite son.

The Union Hotel in Georgetown was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult. It was a very extensive range of buildings, and was valued at \$100,000.

Three powder mills of Mr. Dupont, near New castle, (Del.) were blown up on the 25th ult.: two persons were killed, and 1500 or 2000 dollars worth of powder destroyed.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.		
	New Cases.	Deaths.
Aug. 24,	48	10
" 25,	24	10
" 26,	30	6
" 27,	21	7
" 28,	16	2
" 29,	20	4
" 30,	20	3

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.		
	New Cases.	Deaths.
Aug. 24,	45	30
" 25,	37	16
" 26,	50	24
" 27,	40	13
" 28,	41	15
" 29,	21	16

CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE.		
	Deaths.	
Aug. 26,	12	
" 27,	23	
" 28,	12	
" 29,	15	
" 30,	13	
" 31,	30	
Sept. 1,	20	

Deaths by Cholera in Baltimore for the week ending 27th August, 121.

The Cholera is increasing in Washington City. The National Intelligencer, of Saturday says: "The Cholera is amongst us at last, beyond doubt, and its existence in a few cases should put all persons on their guard. The report of yesterday gives an aggregate of 15 new cases in the Central Hospital, which is in 14th street, near F. street. We are sorry to learn that they suffer from the want of Nurses. It being impossible to hire persons for that office, humane persons who would lend voluntary aid in that capacity might earn the reward of self-appropriation for having saved perhaps useful lives."

The New-York Board of Health have, owing to the decrease of the Cholera, ceased to make daily reports; and the information is to be reported once a week in the usual manner by the City Inspector.

We learn that the Illinois Militia, who have been in service in the war with Black Hawk, are disbanded, and have returned home.—The regular army, about 1,500 strong under Gen. Scott, will be amply able to protect the frontier, and, if active force should be again necessary, to reduce the enemy to absolute submission. St. Louis Times.

The Cholera is extending itself into Chester county. Ten or eleven cases have occurred in the Great Valley, in East White-lund, most of which have terminated fatally. It is also prevailing in New-Garden, Chester county.

The deaths in Paris by Cholera on Sunday, July 17, were between 300 and 400!

Mexico is going through another civil war, or revolution—that general "this" or general "that" may have the command. There will not be peace and safety in the south until the generals are in a state of submission to the laws, and the arbitrary spirit of the sword given up to the decisions of the legislative and judicial authorities, ordained by the people. General Pedraza, general Santa Anna, and general Bustamante, are the present rival chiefs in Mexico.—Niles' Reg.

Indiana.—The citizens of almost every county in Indiana are holding public meetings to deliberate on the best means of sustaining the Bank of the United States, and preventing the re-election of President JACKSON. A letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Indianapolis, contains the following language: "We have abundant reason to be satisfied with the result of the late election in this State. A large majority of national Republicans are elected to the Legislature, and I have no hesitation in assuming you, that the Electoral Ticket favorable to HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT, will be secured, in the fall, by an overwhelming majority. I perceive that some of the Jackson politicians are reckoning Indiana among the doubtful States. She is not doubtful!" Nat. Int.

From the National Gazette, Aug. 24.

The probable statements which are made of the causes and conduct of the present war with the Indians in the country of the lead mines, are such, that Congress cannot abstain from instituting a full inquiry into the subject. It is affirmed, on no mean authority, that the Indians were wronged and provoked—that pernicious mistakes were committed, in the outset, by the President—that when the hostile measures of the Sacs and Foxes might have been foreseen, no adequate preparation was made by the Department of War—that in meeting the exigency at last, there has been a considerable waste of force and treasure—in short, that much of the danger, alarm, inconvenience, and expenditure, could have been averted, but for the original misjudgment and improvidence at Washington.

The Veto and the Bank Bill.—The New Orleans Emporium mentions among the deleterious effects of the veto at that place, that one of the state banks has already commenced discounting four months paper at an interest of eight per cent.

MISSOURI.		
Returns from the late election in Missouri, as far as received, give.		
FOR CONGRESS,		
Ashley, (Bank)	6443	
Wells, (Veto)	5092	
GOVERNOR.		
Dr. John Bull, (Clay)	4947	
Daniel Dunklin, (Jackson)	4778	

Statement of the number of interments and actual deaths from cholera at Quebec, from the 8th June. (the day on which the malady first appeared.) to the 19th August, inclusive, taken from the Registers kept by the Clergy:—

Quebec, Catholics,	1126
St. Roch, Catholics,	268
St. Roch, Protestants,	626
Total,	2020

A letter from Vienna, estimates the number of deaths by cholera in the Austrian dominions at 400,000, viz.—220,000 in Hungary, 100,000 in Galicia, 80,000 in Bohemia, Moravia and Austria.

DIED.

On Friday last, after a long illness, Mrs. Jane Gilbert, wife of Dr. Jesse Gilbert, of this borough, aged 25 years.

On Friday last, Mr. Charles Smith, of Mountpleasant township, aged 85 years.

On the 21st ult. Miss Mary Mark, daughter of Daniel Mark, deceased, of Mountjoy township, in the 21th year of her age.

On Friday last, of Cholera, Mr. August Hammer, a respectable merchant of Baltimore for many years.

On Thursday last, at Hospital No. 3, Baltimore, Sister Mary Frances, one of those Angels in human form, who are found not in the abodes of luxury, but in all our hospitals, supplying the wants of, and ministering comfort and consolation to the sick and the dying, regardless of personal danger and rejecting all temporal compensation.

The deceased was found in the morning attending as usual to the patients in the hospital with the smile of peace and serenity on her countenance, she sickened about 5 o'clock and by 7 in the evening was a corpse.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of JOHN MCCREARY, dec'd, offer for Sale, the

Valuable Plantation

of said deceased, situate in Conowago township, Adams county, Pa. one mile from the Catholic Church. The whole Tract contains about

120 ACRES

Of first-rate PATENTED LAND, of which 165 Acres will be sold, or the whole, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a two-story Log House, a 1 story do. a Still-house, double Log Barn, and an Orchard; a well and a spring of water Conowago creek also runs through the farm.

The Property will be shewn, and the terms made known by

THOMAS MCCREARY, }
JOSEPH MCCREARY, }
Sept. 4.

Lancaster Journal and York Gaz. insert 7: and charge this office.

MARRIED.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. H. Baugher, Mr. Samuel Ziegler, to Miss Sarah Ann Reid—both of Petersburg, (York Springs.)

Notice is hereby Given TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN COWNOVER,

LATE of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—William Cownover, Garret Cownover, Mary, intermarried with Daniel Stag, Hannah, intermarried with John Cushman, Jane, intermarried with Abraham Houghtelin, who both died before the said John, leaving heirs—Maria, intermarried with Daniel Diehl, John C. Houghtelin and Catharine Houghtelin, of whom George Brinkerhoff is Guardian, Emily, intermarried with William Ferguson, John Cownover, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, David Cownover, a minor, whose Guardian is William Cownover, Catharine, intermarried with Joshua Bercaw, Letty, intermarried with Robert McKenney, Betsy, intermarried with David Chamberlain, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, Mary Ann Chamberlain and Hannah Chamberlain, neither of whom have Guardians—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Tuesday the 25th day of September, inst. on a Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Wolford, the heirs of Cornelius Lott, Abraham Spangler, Jacob Rhinehart and others, containing 168 Acres, and 72 Perches of Patented Land—also, another Tract of Land, in said township, adjoining lands of Samuel Taggart, the heirs of Cornelius Lott, Peter Ruffensberger and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less—also, a Tract of Woodland, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Cownover, Jacob Diehl and others, containing 14 Acres—also, a Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert McCreary, Andrew Walker, John Shriver and others, containing 80 Acres and 51 perches—to make partition thereof to & among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part & divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 4, 1832. } ti

Notice is hereby Given, TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB MILLER,

LATE of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Jacob Miller, Michael Miller, Catharine, intermarried with David Herman, Margaret Miller, Lydia, intermarried with David Sowers, Peter Miller, and Samuel Miller—also, the children of Geo. Miller, deceased, who was the oldest son, to wit, Elizabeth, intermarried with Samuel Miller, Margaret, intermarried with Moses Wallet, Susanah, Eve, Lydia, and Samuel and John Miller, some of whom, in their minority, and have Guardians—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 28th day of September, inst. on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel West, Frederick Berlin and others, containing about One Hundred and Twenty Acres, with improvements—also, one other Tract, situate in the same township of Hamilton, and adjoining the above Tract, and Samuel Patterson and others, with improvements—also, one other Tract, in the same township of Hamilton, adjoining lands of John Wolf, Daniel Sowers and others, containing One Hundred Acres, with improvements—also, one other Tract, in Berwick township, Adams county, and in Paradise township, York county, (the improvements being in Adams county,) adjoining lands of Jacob Sowers, John Lilly and others, containing about One Hundred and Ten Acres, with the improvements—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 4, 1832. } ti

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.—with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S. Sept. 4. tp

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	6 50	Oats,	36
Wheat (red)	1 22	Cloverseed,	5 75
" (white)	1 30	Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	65	Whiskey,	28
Rye,	70	Plaster,	4 25

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 29th of September inst. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of John Fickes, Esq. deceased, containing 21 Acres and 38 Perches, with an allowance, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, Pa. adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Morehead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a large and convenient two-story

Brick House and Kitchen,

en, a brick Spring-house, a double Barn and frame Wood house.—There is a never-failing Spring of Water convenient to the house and barn, with a Fountain Pump near the kitchen door. There is an Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees on the premises. About 7 Acres of the above Tract is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is covered with first-rate Chestnut Timber, which will be sold in Lots of 2 or 3 Acres each, or the whole Tract together, to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known, by JACOB FICKES, } Adm'rs.
PETER H. SMITH, }
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. ts
Sept. 4.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of Aug., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ESTHER LASHALLS,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, who is since deceased, leaving issue six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry and Emily, are now of full age, the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, Geo. Thomas and Michael, are yet infants; John Clark, Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashalls, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 2d day of October next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. te
Sept. 4.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. & his associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

PETER MORITZ,

deceased, to wit: Peter Moritz, Polly, intermarried with Jacob Brough—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 2nd day of October next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. te
Sept. 4.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM BRANDON,

deceased, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Second day of October next, to shew cause why JAMES BLECKLEY, one of the Administrators of the Estate of said deceased, should not be discharged.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. te
Sept. 4.

THE SENTINEL.

TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In compliance, gentlemen, with your resolution of the 18th Aug., requesting me to visit Philadelphia, to investigate the Disease that now prevails there, known by the name of Asiatic or Spasmodic Cholera, I have the honor to submit the following Report:—

That in compliance with the above resolution I visited Philadelphia, where the disease prevails in all its varied and active forms; and instituted those inquiries which I deemed essential to the establishment of correct pathological indications.

A few words concerning its Etiology will not be amiss on the present occasion. The violence and irregularity of action which characterizes Spasmodic Cholera, as well as our acquaintance with the nature and economy of epidemics, gives to all our conclusions relative to the causes of its propagation a shade of ambiguity. For example you see it to-day amid squalid poverty and low wretchedness, luxuriating upon the poisonous exhalations of debased practices and enervating habits; and, to-morrow, the fairest cities in the pure air and temperate climate of Siam, are laid in mourning over the track of its desolation. After ravaging several provinces of Eastern Persia, it passes over a country peculiarly adapted to miasmatic disease; and shows itself in Osnaburg, the healthiest city in the German Empire. And yet, notwithstanding this irregularity of action and vagueness of purpose, the medical mind has now settled down into the almost uniform belief, that its mode of transmission is uniform. I have the high authority of Dr. Jackson, verified by my experience in Philadelphia, for stating, that local causes exercise a great deal of influence in moderating its virulence. In many of its laws it assimilates to the nature of other epidemics. Take, for example, the modifying influence of food and drink; the changing of its type to Bilious Remittent Fever in Philadelphia; as well as its superceding, during its prevalence, all other diseases.

The next subject in the order of investigation, is the *modus operandi* of this aerial poison. We have seen an atmosphere impregnated with something detrimental to animal life, constantly acting upon exposed surfaces. Super-sensitiveness of the various tissues is the inevitable consequence. But as the stimulus is equable in its application, manifest irritability of the general system can be the only consequence. The whole population of Philadelphia was laboring under this predisposition to disease, during the prevalence of the Cholera in that city. The only want now necessary to its full development is an exciting cause, to destroy the equipoise of the different tissues by undue excitement of either, and active disease is the consequence. The exciting causes are generally brought in contact with the irritable mucous membranes of the Alimentary Canal, stimulating them into exalted action, and removing the check of equilibrium. If this state of things is permitted to go on, the mucous membranes eliminate from their excited surfaces a watery secretion, which occasions at first very little inconvenience to the individual, as the defect is restored by the other parts of the system. This loss continues, until the debilitated system begins to feel the want of its usual stimulus. As the blood gradually recedes from the surface, the labored respiration increases, to restore it.

The other organs are now brought into full sympathy; and as their effort is increased to restore harmony, the mucous membranes are increased in their action. As the secretions are all formed from the blood; they must, of course, be very much interrupted during this struggle, particularly when we bear in mind the excited state of those organs previously. The circulation between the arteries and veins must be very imperfect. The nervous secretion, the most important to the well-being of the animal economy, being now imperfectly elaborated—unequally distributed; of course, the action of the parts, which it supplies must be irregular. This is the doctrine of spasm. It can be accounted for upon no other principle that I am acquainted with. All the other symptoms follow clearly in order. The blood having lost its thinner parts, can no longer circulate in the extreme vessels; hence, the coldness and shriveled state of the skin. The rice-water dejections are owing to a spasm of the biliary canals, preventing altogether the flow of bile into the duodenum and intestines—the mucous membranes of which are in a highly irritable state, throwing off the fluid of their elimination white, because free from bile. The muscles of the bladder, of the intestines, and stomach, are all in a state of spasm, as well as the other organs that possess muscular power. The blackness of the tongue which sometimes prevails, is not only an evidence of the surcharged condition of the gall-bladder; but also shows an effort of the absorbents to relieve the liver by the absorption of its black-bile. This is a fair exposition of the rationale of Cholera Morbus, as it occurred to the writer.

We come now to speak of the symptoms. They have been so often told, that you cannot expect any thing new. There is one symptom, however, which writers have neglected to mention. I allude to the inversion of the axis of the eye, in those who die of Cholera. I saw a number in the last stages of the disease, and this symptom was uniformly present. It may, in a diagnostic point of view, be of some importance. There is no subject upon which the public mind is more divided, than it is in relation to the manner Cholera attacks its victims. The common opinion is that it approaches insidiously, and exhausts us of sensorial power as a Leyden phial is exhausted of its electricity, by the discharge of the brass rod when applied to it. It is not the fact. It has its premonitory symptoms like other diseases. Among these, diarrhoea ranks conspicuous. It is a general, if not invariable symptom; or, if not a symptom, a precursor of the disease. The other

symptoms are, a burning sensation about the præcordia, flatulency, listlessness to surrounding objects, confusion of intellect, and many of the symptoms common to indigestion. Should the bowels become costive, Rhubarb and Magnesia, or some other mild aperient, should be used to regulate them. In diarrhoea, a great variety of remedies have been employed with success. Where there is no inflammation attending it, Camphor, on account of its determination to the surface, is one of the best. Should these symptoms be neglected, they are closely followed by ex-

treme oppression at the pit of the stomach; prostration of strength; rice-water discharges, *siccum et durum*; intolerable thirst; labored respiration; coldness of the surface; with a very weak and frequent pulse, and spasms of the most rigid kinds, commencing at the extremities, and extending to the chest. Some very eminent physicians have resorted to Ipecacuanha in this stage, to equalize the circulation, remove the constriction of the surface; and the spasms of the secretory ducts, so that the secretions might be restored. This seems very plausible; and the only objection to its use, is the commotion which it excites. In Philadelphia, their general prescription, in the Hospitals I visited, is Calomel alone, or combined with Opium. A gentleman of high standing in Baltimore, prescribes Calomel and Dover's Powder in this stage, when the prostration is very great. In lighter cases he uses a combination of Calomel, Opium and Camphor. General and local bleeding must not be neglected, while the other design is executed. It is of the greatest importance; and when the one fails, the other can be generally practised. Both, however, should be used, if practicable. The patient should be wrapped in warm flannels. There is nothing more refreshing to the patient at this time, than a small piece of ice applied to the tongue; and, to assuage the intolerable thirst, small quantities of cold water are given. Anodyne injections, opiates, and anti-spasmodics are sometimes called for. The two first should never be omitted, particularly the anodyne enemata. In Baltimore, Cantharides, boiled in Spirits of Turpentine, has been used externally in private practice. When a rubefacient is called for, or even a blister, I would advise its application. It is quick in its operation, and very efficient.

The next stage is that of Collapse. Here you see the ineffectual struggles of nature to shake off disease. A young infant in the grasp of a giant, could not be more easily crushed, than the powers of life in a full development of Cholera Asphyxia. Here there is an aggravation of all the symptoms. The icy coldness of the tongue, the blueness of the whole surface, the attenuated, shriveled state of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, all bespeak nature in the last verge of existence. Dr. CHAPMAN, of Philadelphia, has employed a saline emetic in this stage, with some success. It is, however, generally fatal. If we can succeed even partially, in producing re-action with an emetic, and then follow it up with Calomel and Opium to excite the secretions; local and general bleeding—there may be a possibility of restoring the patient. A large blister to the epigastrium is called for, should we succeed in arousing the energies of the system. There is not much retching at this time. A fatal calmness comes over the patient; and exhausted nature sinks, a mournful spectacle of human weakness.

Such, gentlemen, is Cholera Asphyxia, as I observed it, in the Hospitals of Philadelphia and Baltimore. I have given the treatment generally, as used by our own enlightened Physicians. Of course, the judgment of the practitioner will so modify it, as to suit particular cases. Should the Report meet your approbation, I shall consider it full satisfaction for my trouble. All of which is submitted with respect, by your obedient servant,

H. SMYSER.

Published by order of the Board.

J. PARSHALL, PRESIDENT.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE FREDERICK SENTINEL.

MR. TYLER: The following letter from my friend Dr. Chapman, was received a few days ago. In requesting a place for it in your paper, I may be giving to it a publicity as unexpected, as it certainly is unauthorized by the author.

Whatever offence may be committed in this way, will, I trust, be amply atoned for by reason of the character of the communication—its admirable adaptation to the end of tranquillizing public anxiety on some points, and of leading medical practitioners in a course of inquiry and practice, commensurate with the fearful nature of the pestilence of which it treats.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BRADLEY TYLER.

Frederick City, Aug 24, 1832.

My dear sir: I have delayed to answer your letter, till I had formed some decision as to the nature and treatment of the Pestilential Cholera which is now prevailing. These are points on which so much difference of opinion existed, that I found it impossible to make up my mind as to them, without the lights of actual observation and experience. I have now seen the disease sufficiently to enable me to arrive at satisfactory, and I trust, just conclusions on the subject. But I can present in the narrow compass of a letter, only a very concise and imperfect exhibition of my views; and indeed, such are my incessant occupations, that I have scarcely leisure to execute even this slight sketch.

The disease, wholly independent of contagion, is caused by an epidemic agency, of which we know nothing with certainty. It is not improbable, however, that it is owing to an æriiform poison, which acting through the medium of the stomach on the ganglionic nerves, so impairs that system, that its functions are in a greater or less degree suspended. As always happens, where sensorial or nervous influence is withheld, there is in this case, a recession of blood from the periphery, and corresponding accumulations of it in the deep seated vessels, subversive of the proper distribution of it in the circulation, attended by a vitiation or suppression of the secretions. This, in a word, is my theory of the disease, the truth of which, I think, is sustained by the symptoms, the phenomena on dissection, and the mode of cure.

It is generally held here, that Cholera is pretty uniformly preceded by considerable disturbances of the alimentary canal; by nausea or purging, or the two united. That affections of this sort, are very common in the city and elsewhere, cannot be denied. But whether they constitute the preliminary stage of the disease is very doubtful. It seems to me, they ought rather to be

considered as a condition, arising from distinct sources of irritation predisposing to the disease. Can it be credited, that a cause whimsically operating so powerfully as that of Cholera, should endure for three or four or five days, merely teasing in this slight manner, the stomach or bowels? The transition from these mild and lingering affections, to the explosion of Cholera in its fullest force, is far too sudden and violent, to suppose that they are one and the same disease, varied only by stages. I know not the analogies by which the hypothesis can be supported. Nor is this preclusive indisposition mentioned by any of the writers on Asiatic Cholera whom I have consulted. It is scarcely to be presumed, that so prominent and important a fact, had it an existence, could have possibly escaped the attention of these very able and experienced historians of the disease. Being attached to armies, and more particularly from their position in Hospitals, they enjoyed the best, and peculiar advantages, for accurate and discriminating observations. It was first noticed, and promulgated by some of the British publications, though not sanctioned by all, and from a similar coincidence of gastric and enteric derangement with the epidemic in this country, the notion has been espoused by us. Be it as it may, such disorders should at once be removed, as they are apt at all events, to invite an attack of Cholera. They do not differ from the ordinary complaints of the season, and require no peculiar management.

Genuine Cholera, for the most part, comes on with little or no premonition.

The earliest symptoms are complaints of load, and oppression, and anxiety about the præcordia, with an internal sense of heat, referrible to the stomach or bowels, with great thirst and a whitish tongue, and at the same time, the head is confused, the expression of the countenance haggard, accompanied by slight nervous tremors, muscular weakness, cool skin, and either a quick and somewhat feeble, or a full and struggling pulse. Copious evacuations upwards and downwards, of fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water, with flocculi mixed in it, soon occur, followed by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the extremities and abdomen. These are seldom so violent as has been represented, and never extend to the alimentary canal. An aggravation of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes place, and in half an hour or more, the tongue becomes icy cold, the skin more chilled and sodden, though feeling hot to the patient, covered with a dewy viscid perspiration, the hands shriveled or wilted, as if macerated, the nails of the fingers blue, the pulse scarcely or not at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially the eyes, around which is a dark circle. This color gradually diffuses itself over the entire surface, partaking of the various shades of lividness, from a saturine to a bluish or blackish hue. During this period, the thirst is intense, the heat of the stomach in some instances is increased to a burning sensation, the respiration greatly embarrassed, the air expired cold, the voice low, or whispering and plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there is a total suppression of the urine and other secretions. Discharges from the alimentary canal, and the spasms, likewise cease or are much diminished. Death ultimately takes place in a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable agitation and distress, the latter state being by far the most common.

As I have briefly described the disease, such is the tenor of its character and progress, though occasionally diversified in some respects. Thus I have seen its accession as sudden as the electric shock, and have met with cases without spasms, or vomiting or purging. Many other anomalies might be mentioned, could I indulge in such details. The disease may be properly divided in most instances, into two stages—that of aggression, and collapse.

Called at the commencement of an attack, unless there is extreme depression, I bleed very freely from the arm, and uniformly cup the epigastrium, and give calomel largely, combined or not with opium, according to the severity of the spasms. The case will almost invariably yield to these remedies, and we have no further trouble concerning it. But where the attack is confirmed, or in other words, the state of collapse exists, the difficulties of management are vastly increased, and the practice is somewhat different. The first step, under such circumstances, is to puke actively with tepid salt and water; a tumbler full at a time. This usually settles the stomach, allays thirst, produces some degree of reaction, a stronger pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a resolution of the spasms. Co-operating in the same design of arousing the vital forces, and exciting the skin particularly, the body and extremities may be rubbed with warm flannels. Let a vein be then opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a large quantity, and especially should the pulse rise and the blood become florid. But where the reverse happens, or you have slowly to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly weakened by the loss of it, stop the operation, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the abdomen, including the epigastrium, which, though they may not draw much blood, are eminently serviceable as revellents. The cups are to be succeeded by a blister to the same parts. Calomel is next to be given

in the dose of five, ten or twenty grains, frequently repeated, till the aggregate amounts to about a drachm, and then worked off with a table spoonful of castor oil. As the result of these means, there are commonly bilious evacuations, discharges of urine, and other proofs of the restoration of secretory power. Little more is demanded than what has been mentioned. I have, however, sometimes known, though rarely, at this point of the case, irritability of the stomach to return, with the appearance of approaching exhaustion, in which event, stimulants are to be resorted to; the best of which are, a strong infusion of cayenne pepper, or clove tea, or the spirits of camphor, or the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or mint julep. But they are cautiously to be administered, and in small portions, or they are instantly rejected, or they overwhelm the energies of life, or more slowly induce typhoid prostration.

Drink is sometimes vehemently solicited, particularly in the height of the attack, and the instinctive desire for cold water, or even for ice, may be gratified in moderation. The proper nourishment in convalescence, the only time when any is wanted or to be allowed, is chicken water or beef tea, rendered agreeably pungent with cayenne pepper. Thus I have hastily laid before you an outline of my mode of managing this terrible disease. It may be observed that, with scarcely an exception, it is depletory or evacuent. Depleted by false appearances of debility in the disease, and still more by the weight of authority, I adopted, when it first broke out among us, in common

with my medical friends, a course of practice in conformity with such an impression, and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly every patient, amounting to five or six, died. The prominent indications seemed to call for heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition of the diffusible excitants. Every variety of bath, hot water, vapour, heated air and topical applications of hot sand, or oats, or salt, &c. were used; and also frictions with the spirits of turpentine alone, or united with camphorated mercurial ointment, and other articles. Brandy, ether, camphor, volatile alkali, &c. &c. were in succession tried, and the whole of these means with no other effect, than an inconceivable exasperation. The suffering, indeed, induced, was as great as I have ever witnessed from the application of any remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than, that in the cure of this disease, all such appliances and medicines are mischievous till evacuations are premised, and then to be most discreetly directed.

It were easy to acquaint you with divers other methods of treating this epidemic, or to enumerate a number of special remedies that have been proposed. Dismissed as it were, by the fearful character of the disease, practitioners have been too prone in its treatment, to abandon their principles and well-tried remedies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource in specifics and nostrums.

I do not mean to vaunt of my success, but on a fair comparison of all that I have seen attempted, I am led to an unqualified preference of my own plan. It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical—is deduced from established views of pathology and therapeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its features by the lengthened and concurrent experience of the distinguished and authoritative writers on the disease in India. Many may be cured by it, and some will sink under the force of the attack in despite of your efforts. The case not being too far advanced, a triumph over the disease is pretty certain. Cholera is, on the whole, more tractable than yellow fever, or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the late war.

Ever, my dear sir,
Yours, most truly,
N. CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1832.
To Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, Frederick.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
The German Confederation—This conspiracy of Princes against the liberties of their subjects, embraces the Austrian possessions in Germany, with a population of 9,483,327; Prussia (except Neufchatel and Prussian Poland,) with a population of 7,923,439; Bavaria, with a population of 2,560,000; Saxony, with a population of 1,200,000; Hanover, with a population of 1,305,351; Wurtemberg, with a population of 1,395,462; Baden, with a population of 1,000,000; and thirty two smaller states and districts, with an aggregate population of 4,297,009; making a total population of 30,163,488. The military force which these powers are obliged, by the articles of Confederation, to hold in readiness for the suppression of popular movements in any part of the territory included within its limits, is 452,435 men. (Including a reserve of 130,815, and 918 pieces of cannon.) In 1829, when the revolution in Hanover took place, which however was only the substitution of one limb of legitimacy for another, the despots of the Confederation were too much occupied with their own affairs to proffer immediate assistance, fearing lest the scenes which had been acted in France, Belgium and Poland, would be repeated in their own dominions. It was besides a matter of so little consequence whether one brother or another was upon the throne,

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GENTLEMEN:—As Rice is generally recommended to be used, in lieu of vegetables, during the prevalence of Cholera, but few persons are acquainted with the proper mode of preparing it for table; you will confer a favor by inserting the following receipt as practiced in Carolina.

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this fact points to the boiling process: the water absorbed in the boiling process is evaporated, the stomach would be surcharged with fluid. 2nd. If the grain be not separate, in other words, if rice is eaten in a starchy pasty form, the gastric juices cannot penetrate it readily. I have often heard my dyspeptic friends, who had been ordered to eat rice, complain that it disagreed with them until I communicated the above receipt.

Your obedient servant, R.

TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

COMMUNICATED.

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In compliance, gentlemen, with your resolution of the 18th Aug. "requesting me to visit Philadelphia, to investigate the Disease that now prevails there, known by the name of Asiatic or Spasmodic Cholera," I have the honor to submit the following Report:—

That in compliance with the above resolution I visited Philadelphia, where the disease prevails in all its varied and active forms; and instituted those inquiries which I deemed essential to the establishment of correct pathological indications.

A few words concerning its *Ætiology* will not be amiss on the present occasion. The violence and irregularity of action which characterizes Spasmodic Cholera, as well as our acquaintance with the nature and economy of epidemics, gives to all our conclusions relative to the causes of its propagation a shade of ambiguity. For example you see it today amid squalid poverty and low wretchedness, luxuriating upon the poisonous exhalations of debased practices and enervating habits; and, to-morrow, the fairest cities in the pure air and temperate climate of Siam, are left to mourn over the track of its desolation. After ravaging several provinces of Eastern Persia, it passes over a country peculiarly adapted to miasmatic disease; and shows itself in Orenburg, the healthiest city in the Russian Empire. And yet, notwithstanding this irregularity of action and vagrancy of purpose, the medical mind has now settled down into the almost uniform belief, that its mode of transmission is uniform. I have the high authority of Dr. Jackson, verified by his experience in Philadelphia, for stating, that local causes exercise a great deal of influence in moderating its virulence. In many of its laws it assimilates to the nature of other epidemics. Take, for example, the modifying influences of food and drink; the changing of its type to Bilious Remittent Fever in Philadelphia; as well as its super-seeding, during its prevalence, all other diseases.

The next subject in the order of investigation, is the *modus operandi* of this aerial poison. We have seen an atmosphere impregnated with something detrimental to animal life, constantly acting upon exposed surfaces. Super-sensitiveness of the various tissues is the inevitable consequence. But as the stimulus is equable in its application, manifest irritability of the general system can be the only consequence. The whole population of Philadelphia was laboring under this predisposition to disease, during the prevalence of the Cholera in that city. The only want now necessary to its full development is an exciting cause, to destroy the equipoise of the different tissues by undue excitement of either, and active disease is the consequence. The exciting causes are generally brought in contact with the irritable mucous membranes of the Alimentary Canal, stimulating them into excited action, and removing the check of equable motion. If this state of things is permitted to go on, the mucous membranes eliminate from their excited surfaces a watery secretion, which occasions at first, very little inconvenience to the individual, as the defect is restored by the other parts of the system. This loss continues, until the debilitated system begins to feel the want of its usual stimulus. As the blood gradually recedes from the surface, the labored respiration increases, to restore it.

The other organs are now brought into full sympathy; and, as their effort is increased to restore harmony, the mucous membranes are increased in their action. As the secretions are all formed from the blood, they must, of course, be very much interrupted during this struggle, particularly when we bear in mind the excited state of those organs previously. The circulation between the arteries and veins must be very imperfect. The nervous secretion, the most important to the well-being of the animal economy, being now imperfectly elaborated—unequally distributed; of course, the action of the parts which it supplies must be irregular. This is the doctrine of spasm. It can be accounted for upon no other principle that I am acquainted with. All the other symptoms follow clearly in order. The blood having lost its thinner parts, can no longer circulate in the extreme vessels; hence, the coldness and shrivelled state of the skin. The rice-water dejections are owing to a spasm of the biliary canals, preventing altogether the flow of bile into the duodenum and intestines—the mucous membranes of which are in a highly irritable state, throwing off the fluid of their elimination white, because free from bile.—The muscles of the bladder, of the intestines, and stomach, are all in a state of spasm, as well as the other organs that possess muscular power. The blackness of the tongue which sometimes prevails, is not only an evidence of the surcharged condition of the gall-bladder; but also shows an effort of the absorbents to relieve the liver by the absorption of its black-bile. This is a fair exposition of the *rationale* of Cholera Morbus, as it occurred to the writer.

We come now to speak of the symptoms.—They have been so often told, that you cannot expect any thing new. There is one symptom, however, which writers have neglected to mention. I allude to the inversion of the axis of the eye, in those who die of Cholera. I saw a number in the last stages of the disease, and this symptom was uniformly present. It may, in a diagnostic point of view, be of some importance. There is no subject upon which the public mind is more divided, than it is in relation to the manner Cholera attacks its victims. The common opinion is that it approaches insidiously, and exhausts us of sensorial power as a *Leyden* phial is exhausted of its electricity, by the discharge of the brass rod when applied to it. It is not the fact. It has its premonitory symptoms like other diseases. Among these, diarrhoea ranks conspicuous. It is a general, if not invariable symptom; or, if not a symptom, a precursor of the disease. The other symptoms are of general prevalence in the infected district, and yield to a proper regimen. They are, a burning sensation about the præcordia, flatulency, listlessness to surrounding objects, confusion of intellect, and many of the symptoms common to indigestion. Should the bowels become costive, Rhubarb and Magnesia, or some other mild aperient, should be used to regulate them.—In diarrhoea, a great variety of remedies have been employed with success. Where there is no inflammation attending it, Camphor, on account of its determination to the surface, is one of the best. Should these symptoms be neglected, they are closely followed by ex-

treme oppression at the pit of the stomach; prostration of strength; rice-water discharges, *stercus et dorsum*; intolerable thirst; laborious respiration; coldness of the surface; with a very weak and frequent pulse, and spasms of the most rigid kinds, commencing at the extremities, and extending to the chest. Some very eminent physicians have resorted to Ipecacuanha in this stage, to equalize the circulation, remove the constriction of the surface, and the spasms of the secretory ducts, so that the secretions might be restored. This seems very plausible; and the only objection to its use, is the commotion which it excites. In Philadelphia, their general prescription, in the Hospitals I visited, is Calomel alone, or combined with Opium. A gentleman of high standing in Baltimore, prescribes Calomel and Dover's Powder in this stage, when the prostration is very great.—In lighter cases he uses a combination of Calomel, Opium and Camphor. General and local bleeding must not be neglected, while the other design is executed. It is of the greatest importance; and when the one fails, the other can be generally practised. Both, however, should be used, if practicable. The patient should be wrapped in warm flannels. There is nothing more refreshing to the patient at this time, than a small piece of ice applied to the tongue; and, to assuage the intolerable thirst, small quantities of cold water are given. Anodyne injections, opiates, and anti-spasmodics are sometimes called for. The two first should never be omitted, particularly the anodyne enemata. In Baltimore, Cantharides, boiled in Spirits of Turpentine, has been used externally in private practice. When a rubefaction is called for, or even a blister, I would advise its application. It is quick in its operation, and very efficient.

The next stage is that of Collapse. Here you see the ineffectual struggles of nature to shake off disease. A young infant in the grasp of a giant, could not be more easily crushed, than the powers of life in a full development of Cholera Asphyxia. Here there is an aggravation of all the symptoms. The icy coldness of the tongue, the blueness of the whole surface, the attenuated, shrivelled state of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, all bespeak nature in the last verge of existence. Dr. CHAPMAN, of Philadelphia, has employed a saline emetic in this stage, with some success. It is, however, generally fatal. If we can succeed even partially, in producing re-action with an emetic, and then follow it up with Calomel and Opium to excite the secretants; local and general bleeding—there may be a possibility of restoring the patient. A large blister to the epigastrium is called for, should we succeed in arousing the energies of the system. There is not much retching at this time. A fatal calmness comes over the patient; and exhausted nature sinks, a mournful spectacle of human weakness.

Such, gentlemen, is Cholera Asphyxia, as I observed it, in the Hospitals of Philadelphia and Baltimore. I have given the treatment generally, as used by our own enlightened Physicians. Of course, the judgment of the practitioner will so modify it, as to suit particular cases. Should the Report meet your approbation, I shall consider it full satisfaction for my trouble. All of which is submitted with respect, by your obedient servant,

H. SMYER.

Published by order of the Board.

J. PARSHALL, President.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE FREDERICK AFFAIR.

MR. STILES: The following letter from my friend Dr. Chapman, was received a few days ago. In requesting a place for it in your paper, I may be giving to it a publicity as unexpected, as it certainly is unauthorized by the author.

Whatever offence may be committed in this way, will, I trust, be amply atoned for by reason of the character of the communication—its admirable adaptation to the end of tranquillizing public anxiety on some points, and of leading medical practitioners in a course of inquiry and practice, commensurate with the fearful nature of the pestilence of which it treats.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BRADLEY TYLER.

Frederick-City, Aug 24, 1832.

My dear sir: I have delayed to answer your letter, till I had formed some decision as to the nature and treatment of the Pestilential Cholera which is now prevailing. These are points on which so much difference of opinion existed, that I found it impossible to make up my mind as to them, without the lights of actual observation and experience. I have now seen the disease sufficiently to enable me to arrive at satisfactory, and I trust, just conclusions on the subject. But I can present in the narrow compass of a letter, only a very concise and imperfect exhibition of my views, and indeed, such are my incessant occupations, that I have scarcely leisure to execute even this slight sketch.

The disease, wholly independent of contagion, is caused by an epidemic agency, of which we know nothing with certainty. It is not improbable, however, that it is owing to an uniform poison, which acting through the medium of the stomach on the ganglionic nerves, so impairs that system, that its functions are in a greater or less degree suspended. As always happens, where sensorial or nervous influence is withheld, there is in this case, a recession of blood from the periphery, and correspondent accumulations of it in the deep seated vessels, subversive of the proper distribution of it in the circulation, attended by a vitiation or suppression of the secretions. This, in a word, is my theory of the disease, the truth of which, I think, is sustained by the symptoms, the phenomena on dissection, and the mode of cure.

It is generally held here, that Cholera is pretty uniformly preceded by considerable disturbances of the alimentary canal, by nausea or purging, or the two united. That affections of this sort, are very common in the city and elsewhere, cannot be denied. But whether they constitute the preliminary stage of the disease is very doubtful. It seems to me, they ought rather to be

considered as a condition, arising from distinct sources of irritation predisposing to the disease. Can it be credited, that a cause ultimately operating so powerfully as that of Cholera, should endure for three or four or five days, merely teasing in this slight manner, the stomach or bowels? The transition from these mild and lingering affections, to the explosion of Cholera in its fullest force, is far too sudden and violent, to suppose that they are one and the same disease, varied only by stages. I know not the analogies by which the hypothesis can be supported. Nor is this preclusive indisposition mentioned by any of the writers on Asiatic Cholera whom I have consulted.—It is scarcely to be presumed, that so prominent and important a fact, had it an existence, could have possibly escaped the attention of these very able and experienced historians of the disease.—Being attached to armies, and more particularly from their position in Hospitals, they enjoyed the best, and peculiar advantages, for accurate and discriminating observations. It was first noticed, and promulgated by some of the British publications, though not sanctioned by all, and from a similar coincidence of gastric and enteric derangement with the epidemic in this country, the notion has been espoused by us. Be it as it may, such disorders should at once be removed, as they are apt at all events, to invite an attack of Cholera. They do not differ from the ordinary complaints of the season, and require no peculiar management.

Genuine Cholera, for the most part, comes on with little or no premonition. The earliest symptoms are complaints of load, and oppression, and anxiety about the præcordia, with an internal sense of heat, referrible to the stomach or bowels, with great thirst and a whitish tongue, and at the same time, the head is confused, the expression of the countenance haggard, accompanied by slight nervous tremors, muscular weakness, cool skin, and either a quick and somewhat feeble, or a full and struggling pulse. Copious evacuations upwards and downwards, of fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water, with flocculi mixed in it, soon occur, followed by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the extremities and abdomen.—These are seldom so violent as has been represented, and never extend to the alimentary canal. An aggravation of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes place, and in half an hour or more, the tongue becomes icy cold, the skin more chilled and sodden, though feeling hot to the patient, covered with a dewy viscid perspiration, the hands shrivelled or wilted, as if macerated, the nails of the fingers blue, the pulse scarcely or not at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially the eyes, around which is a dark circle. This color gradually diffuses itself over the entire surface, partaking of the various shades of lividness, from a saturine to a blueish or blackish hue. During this period, the thirst is intense, the heat of the stomach in some instances is increased to a burning sensation, the respiration greatly embarrassed, the air expired cold, the voice low, or whispering and plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there is a total suppression of the urinary and other secretions. Discharges from the alimentary canal, and the spasms, likewise cease or are much diminished. Death ultimately takes place in a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable agitation and distress, the latter state being by far the most common.

As I have briefly described the disease, such is the tenor of its character and progress, though occasionally diversified in some respects. Thus I have seen its accession as sudden as the electric shock, and have met with cases without spasms, or vomiting or purging. Many other anomalies might be mentioned, could I indulge in such details. The disease may be properly divided in most instances, into two stages,—that of aggression, and collapse.

Called at the commencement of an attack, unless there is extreme depression, I bleed very freely from the arm, and uniformly cup the epigastrium, and give calomel largely, combined or not with opium, according to the severity of the spasms. The case will almost invariably yield to these remedies, and we have no further trouble concerning it. But where the attack is confirmed, or in other words, the state of collapse exists, the difficulties of management are vastly increased, and the practice is somewhat different. The first step, under such circumstances, is to puke actively with tepid salt and water, a tumbler full at a time. This usually settles the stomach, allays thirst, produces some degree of reaction, a stronger pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a resolution of the spasms. Co-operating in the same design of arousing the vital forces, and exciting the skin particularly, the body and extremities may be rubbed with warm flannels. Let a vein be then opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a large quantity, and especially should the pulse rise and the blood become florid. But where the reverse happens, or you have slowly to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly weakened by the loss of it, stop the operation, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the abdomen, including the epigastrium, which, though they may not draw much blood, are eminently serviceable as revellents. The cups are to be succeeded by a blister to the same parts. Calomel is next to be given

in the dose of five, ten or twenty grains, frequently repeated, till the aggregate amounts to about a drachm, and then worked off with a table spoonful of castor oil. As the result of these means, there are commonly bilious evacuations, discharges of urine, and other proofs of the restoration of secretory power. Little more is demanded than what has been mentioned. I have, however, sometimes known, though rarely, at this point of the case, irritability of the stomach to return, with the appearance of approaching exhaustion, in which event, stimuli are to be resorted to; the best of which are, a strong infusion of cayenne pepper, or clove tea, or the spirits of camphor, or the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or mint julep. But they are cautiously to be administered, and in small portions, or they are instantly rejected, or they overwhelm the energies of life, or more slowly induce typhoid prostration.

Drink is sometimes vehemently solicited, particularly in the height of the attack, and the instinctive desire for cold water, or even for ice, may be gratified in moderation. The proper nourishment in convalescence, the only time when any is wanted or to be allowed, is chicken water or beef tea, rendered agreeably pungent with cayenne pepper. Thus I have hastily laid before you an outline of my mode of managing this terrible disease. It may be observed that, with scarcely an exception, it is depletory or evacuent. Depleted by false appearances of debility in the disease, and still more by the weight of authority, I adopted, when it first broke out among us, in common with my medical friends, a course of practice in conformity with such an impression, and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly every patient, amounting to five or six, died. The prominent indications seemed to call for heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition of the diffusible excitants. Every variety of bath, hot water, vapour, heated air and topical applications of hot sand, or oats, or salt, &c. were used, and also frictions with the spirits of turpentine alone, or united with camphorated mercurial ointment, and other articles. Brandy, ether, camphor, volatile alkali, &c. &c. were in succession tried, and the whole of these means with no other effect, than an inconceivable exasperation. The suffering, indeed, induced, was as great as I have ever witnessed from the application of any remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than, that in the cure of this disease, all such appliances and medicines are mischievous till evacuations are premised, and then to be most discreetly directed.

It were easy to acquaint you with divers other methods of treating this epidemic, or to enumerate a number of special remedies that have been proposed. Dismayed, as it were, by the fearful character of the disease, practitioners have been too prone in its treatment, to abandon their principles and well tried remedies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource in specifics and nostrums.

I do not mean to vaunt of my success, but on a fair comparison of all that I have seen attempted, I am led to an unqualified preference of my own plan.—It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical—is deduced from established views of pathology and therapeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its features by the lengthened and concurrent experience of the distinguished and authoritative writers on the disease in India. Many may be cured by it, and some will sink under the force of the attack in despite of your efforts.—The case not being too far advanced, a triumph over the disease is pretty certain. Cholera is, on the whole, more tractable than yellow fever, or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the late war.

Ever, my dear sir,

Yours, most truly,

N. CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1832

To Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, Frederick.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

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Thus prepared, and eaten with gravy, milk, butter, &c. Rice is one of the most digestible articles of food in nature; but if, on the contrary, it be badly cooked, few substances are more apt to disorder the alimentary system. There are two extremes to be avoided. 1st. It ought not to be eaten, if at all raw. This state is detected by crushing a few grains between the fingers: if a small chalky lump is found in the centre of the grain, the rice is not sufficiently cooked. But on the other hand it cannot be too dry or grainy, by which I mean separated. The philosophy of this last point is two-fold: 1st. unless the water absorbed in the boiling process is evaporated, the stomach would be surcharged with fluid. 2nd. If the grain be not separate, in other words, if rice is eaten in a starchy pasty form, the gastric juices cannot penetrate it readily. I have often heard my dyspeptic friends, who had been ordered to eat rice, complain that it disagreed with them until I communicated the above receipt.

Your obedient serv't,

R.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of October next, on the premises, a certain

PLANTATION, or TRACT OF LAND.

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Petersburg (York Springs), and convenient to the Turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, adjoining lands of Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Peter Snyder and others, containing

145 Acres and 152 Perches.

The improvements are a convenient

TWO-STORY

Brick House,

well finished, with Back Buildings, Brick Smoke-house, a large Stone Barn, with Sheds, Wagon-shed, and Corn-cribs, with other Out-buildings, a SAW-MILL, with a constant stream of water, a young thriving Orchard, of choice grafted fruit, and a well of never failing water, with a pump near the house. About 60 acres of the land are cleared, of first-rate quality, and in a good state of cultivation, and under good fence—part of which is excellent Timber. To be sold as the estate of DANIEL FUNK, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

MOSES FUNK, Adm'r do DANIEL FUNK, bonis non.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 28

N. B. Those persons who may wish to view the property before the day of sale, will find an opportunity by applying to Anthony Deardorff, living on the premises, or to either of the Administrators near it.

(Lancaster Journal insert St, & charge Sent.)

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

157 ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story

Stone House, Two Dou-

ble Log Barns, an Orchard, &c.;

three never failing springs—one at the door; about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation—being

Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOSEPH DIETRICK, Adm'r.

JOHN DIETRICK, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 28.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Offered at Public Sale, (if not sold previously at Private Sale) on Saturday the 8th of September next,

A Valuable Property

in EMMITSBURG, Md. near the Square, consisting of

ONE HOUSE

AND

THREE LOTS,

two of them fronting the street; the house is a two-story log weather-boarded building, large and roomy, with a large elegant Log Barn and Stabling attached to it; also,

44 Acres of Land,

of which there are seven acres of superior Meadow-land; eleven of prime Wood—part of which is heavily timbered with Locust and Poplar; the rest under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. On this property there

is a good Log

Dwelling-house,

and a fine well at a convenient distance.

This property is conveniently situated about one half a mile from Emmitsburg, with a fine level road passing to and fro. Also, some FURNITURE.

For particulars inquire of

JAMES A. SHORB,

CATHARINE McMEAL.

Aug. 14.

N. B. Should it prove rainy, the sale will be postponed till the next dry day.

WANTED,

TWO APPRENTICES

TO THE

Chair-making and House-

painting Business.

Lads of good character, & well recommended, will meet with advantageous terms.—Also,

ONE JOURNEYMAN.

THOMAS McKELIP.

Gettysburg, Aug. 28.

The above Business is still carried on, in all its various branches, at the Shop heretofore occupied by me.

WATER COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 8th of September next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for FIVE MANAGERS of the Gettysburg Water Company.

By order, R. SMITH, Sec'y.

Aug. 21.

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 14, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of HENRY KELLY, (colored man) deceased, requests all persons indebted to said deceased to make payment within thirty days from this date; and all persons having claims against the deceased are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN H. McCLELLAN, Adm'r.

Aug. 14.

Pennsylvania College.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Trustees of Pennsylvania College, recently organized and located at Gettysburg, would respectfully inform the Public, that the Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the 7th of November next. The following gentlemen have already been elected Professors, but an additional number of Instructors will be engaged as soon as the number of Students renders it necessary:

S. S. SCHMUCKER, A. M. Professor of Intellectual Philosophy & Moral Science.

E. L. HAZELIUS, D. D. Professor of the Latin Language & German Literature.

H. BUGHNER, A. M. Professor of the Greek Language & Belles-Lettres.

M. JACOBS, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, & Natural Philosophy.

J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Professor of Mineralogy & Botany.

It has been the aim of the Trustees to adapt this Institution to the wants of the German population of our country, a Professorship of that language having already been established, and other measures adopted which will render it singularly advantageous to that respectable class of the community. Provision will be made for instruction in the other modern languages by competent teachers, and no pains will be spared to render this department highly efficient.

The proximity of Gettysburg to Baltimore and Philadelphia, the healthiness of the place, the morality of its inhabitants, its being the location of a flourishing theological seminary, the cheapness of living, and the high qualifications of the Professors, all recommend the institution to the patronage of parents.

Good boarding may be had in the village at \$1.50 per week—the price of tuition is \$24 per year.

There being no other collegiate institution in central Pennsylvania, this College will afford uncommon advantages to parents, who do not wish to send their sons to a great distance from home.

CALVIN BLYTHE,

President of the Board.

Jno. G. MORRIS, Secretary.

Editors in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, friendly to the Institution, are requested to give the above one or more insertions.

SPLendid SCHEME!

One Prize of \$25,000,

ONE of 20,000,

1 of 7,500, 1 of 3,500,

AND NO LESS THAN

FIFTEEN of \$1,000!

THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 8th Sept.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$25,000 71 200

1 20,000 56 80

1 7,500 56 60

1 3,500 56 40

15 1,000 112 20

15 500 2240 15

15 300 15400 6

Tickets, \$6, Halves, \$3,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Aug. 28.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 17,

23-59-35-50-52-61-51-43-44-13

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county,

for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Tuesday the 2d of October next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg; when and where you may attend if you think proper.

MICHAEL BUCKMASTER.

Aug. 28

APPROVED

SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR,

FOR SALE BY

S. H. RUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 21.

4t

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

near to the house of Mr. John Ash, in the borough of Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Marble & Sand

GRAVE-STONES,

viz. Stones suitable to be placed at the upper and lower end of the grave; and for the lowest prices.

His Manufactory at Harrisburg will enable him constantly to have on hand a sufficient number of large and small Grave-Stones; and the Letters on them will be elegantly engraved in German and English.

DAVID SHERER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 21.

N. B. Every order left at the house of Mr. J. Ash, will be punctually attended to, even in the absence of the subscriber.

D. S.

FRESH

Drugs & Medicines,

OILS, PAINTS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use together with a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c.

And a fine supply of

GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very low prices. Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.

N. B. Just received, a large supply of

Lancaster Glue.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 29.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joint, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to

Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

tf

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLARKSON'S OFFICE

IN LUCK!

If you want a Fortune, call in time; you can only lose \$1.25, and may become RICH!

A Prize of 1,000 Dollars,

Sold a few weeks ago; and on the 2d inst.

18-34-48—A Prize of

\$10,000,

Sold to a Lad in the Country.

June 12.

tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits.

This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article:—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30.

tf

Notice is hereby Given,

To all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 10th day of October next, to wit:

The further account of Jacob Metzger, surviving Executor of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Henry Clutz and John Eyer, Executors of Henry Clutz, deceased.

The account of Charles Delap, Administrator of George McGrail, deceased.

The account of Valentine Flohr, Administrator of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Wm. F. Bonner, Administrator of T. T. Bonner, Esq. deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson, Executor of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of Peter Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of Mary Knight, deceased.

The account of Augustin Snyder, Administrator of John Yagerline, deceased.

The account of John Gregler, Executor of Frederick Smith, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, Executor of Samuel Smith, Esq. deceased.

The account of Joseph and John Dietrick, Administrators of Joseph Dietrick, deceased.

The account of Bernard Hildebrand and Jeremiah Latshaw, Administrators of John Hildebrand, deceased.

The account of John Aulabaugh, Esq. and M. C. Clarkson, Administrators of John Shriver, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of John Myers, deceased.

The account of John Thomas, one of the Executors of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Michael Dietrick, one of the Executors of Rudolph Spangler, deceased.

ALSO,

The account of Fleming Gilliland and Joseph Gilliland, Administrators of William Gilliland, deceased, who was Guardian of John K. Lowry.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Wilson, Guardian of Mary Lehman.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg,

Aug. 28, 1832.

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the Second Tuesday in October next, (the 9th.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said road with the Gettysburg and York turnpike road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Thomas Beard, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton west of the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike road, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township